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CT-2 DBMS LAB

Course - B.Sc. CS (Hons.)

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Semester - 3<sup>rd</sup> Sem.

Ans No-1

- a. ~~select ENAME,~~  
select ENAME, JOB, SAL from EMP where JOB =  
'MANAGER';
- b. ~~select ENAME, HIREDATE from EMP where.~~  
~~HIREDATE not between '01-01-1981' and '31-12-1982~~  
;
- c. select ENAME, JOB, SAL from EMP where JOB =  
'CLERK' or JOB = 'SALESMAN' or JOB = 'ANALYST'
- b. select ENAME, HIREDATE from EMP where HIRE  
DATE not between '1981-01-01' and '1982-12-31';

DDL - Data Definition Language helps you to define the database structure & schema. This is used to create database schema and allows you to store shared data.

D D L COMMANDS -

1. alter - alter command used to change (add) table in the database alter is only used to modify the schema. It can add column and also delete that column with the help of drop keyword.

syntax - 1. alter table table-name add column-name datatype;

2. alter table table-name drop <sup>column</sup> column-name;

2. Truncate - truncate command is used to remove all the rows from table. The truncate will only show the schema (the structure).

syntax - truncate table table-name;

3. Drop - drop command will remove the entire schema from the database. This will completely remove the table from database.

syntax - drop table table-name;

DML → Data Manipulation language allows you to manage the data stored in database. DML command only affect the data stored in the database. This offers more human interaction.

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## SQL - commands

1. insert - insert command used to insert the values in the table

syntax - insert into table\_name values ( \_ );

2. update: update command used to update the existing record in the table.

syntax - update table\_name set (update) where "condition";

set is used to update and where will find where to update.

3. delete - delete keyword used to delete the row(s) from database.

syntax - delete from table\_name where "condition";

### Ans No-4

view - view is a part of large table a virtual table. it is dynamic nature. suppose we have very large table and we are using a small portion of that big table. we can select this part and rename this as adding suffix small in the real table name. we do not need to use large table for that small portion we only need to visit small table and this will improve the performance.

As it is dynamic in nature whatever manipulation we will be doing in small portion that is in large table it will automatically

① change (that manipulation) in small (view table) also, by this searching time will decrease.

### example

- create table ddl (  
name varchar(20),  
add varchar(30));
- insert into<sup>ddl</sup> values ('aman', 'janjgir'), ('nitima',  
'bilaspur'), ('prerna', 'bilaspur'), ('abhay', 'champi');
- select \* from ddl where city = 'bilaspur';  
the above syntax will search in whole table and will take long time
- create view ddlsmall as select \* from ddl where  
city = 'bilaspur';  
the above code will create a small table.
- select \* from ddlsmall;  
this will give same output as 3<sup>rd</sup> command.

name	add
nitima	bilaspur
prerna	bilaspur

this will highly improve the performance and searching speed of tables